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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.88.

October 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74° 2 p.m. 82°
Humidity 79° 61°

October 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73° 2 p.m. 77°
Humidity 77° 63°

7778 日二初月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

三拜禮 號七十月十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Rumours of Working Arrangement with P. and O.
London, October 16.

The feature of the Stock Exchange is a split in the Deferred shares of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, to £25, owing to rumours of working arrangements with the P. and O. Company.

RUSSIA'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Appeal.
London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Executive Central Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued appeals to the forces to vigorously resist the invaders. It promises to see that sacrifices are also made in the rear and to do its best to prevent the war lasting one day too long. Meanwhile a group of political undesirables, recently expelled from Russia but allowed to remain at Helsingfors by the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates there, have returned to Petrograd, while the chemists and chemists' assistants have decided to strike owing to the refusal of their economic demands.

German Captures.

London, October 16.

A German wireless official message states:—We have gained possession of the main portion of Oesel Island. The Russians are isolated on Sworbe Peninsula. They are still desperately resisting. Only portions of the enemy on the East Coast escaped in the direction of Moon Island. We have made prisoner of 2,400, and have taken thirty guns and some aeroplanes. We have occupied the islands of Rano and Abro.

More Naval Actions.

London, October 16.

A Russian official wireless message states:—A German Dreadnought shelled a patrol squadron of the Soela Sound, severely damaging the torpedo boat Grom. Subsequently, twelve German torpedo-boats of the newest type penetrated the Soela Sound and engaged our patrol squadron. They put out of action the Grom's guns, and the Grom took fire and sank. The bulk of her crew was saved. We sank an enemy torpedo-boat, and other of our warships appearing on the scene, the enemy turned back. Our Fleet Commander testifies to the good firing and the stubborn spirit of the crews. Eye-witnesses report that two enemy torpedo-boats were sunk and two damaged. The enemy, re-inforced, continues to develop his success on Oesel Island, and is endeavouring to capture the batteries at Ceres, covering the entrance to the Gulf of Elga.

KILLED IN ACTION.

London, October 16.

Among those killed is mentioned Lieutenant Allan Ivo Steel, of the Coldstream, who came from Calcutta.

DUTCH EDITOR ACQUITTED.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Herr Schroeder, the editor of the *Telegraaf*, has been finally acquitted after six trials in which he was only convicted once of endangering Dutch neutrality by describing the Central Powers as a group of conscienceless scoundrels who caused the war.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, October 16.

Twenty-eight Norwegian ships were lost during September, of which nineteen, representing 30,000 tons, were due to "events of war."

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Central Powers have appointed the Archbishop of Warsaw, the Mayor of Warsaw and a landed proprietor named M. Vonostowski, as a Regency Council for Poland.

PARISIAN DANCER EXECUTED.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Marguerite Golle, the Parisian dancer known as "Matahari," who was sentenced to death on July 26 for espionage, has now been executed.

CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

London, October 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, in continuance of the strict policy of cutting off supplies likely to reach Germany, the War Trade Board publishes an agreement which shippers must sign before exporting goods to branches abroad. Shippers must guarantee that goods will not go directly or indirectly to Germany or any ally of Germany; also that they will not be sold or delivered without the written approval of the American Consul at the place of delivery.

CONSOLIDATING AMERICA'S GOLD RESERVE.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that President Wilson has issued an appeal to all eligible members of the Federal Reserve Board to join the Board and thus contribute their share to the country's consolidated gold reserve. There are at present between eight thousand and nine thousand such banks and companies with resources estimated at between twelve billions and sixteen billions of dollars whose activities are controlled by State Laws. The President desires that these huge resources shall be mobilised under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. He says: "The vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend to no small degree on the ability of the Government not only to finance itself, but to aid the Allies, which must be kept supplied with munitions, fuel and food of all kinds."

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER'S LIBEL ACTION.

Accused of Running Away on Approach of German Raiders.
London, October 16.

The High Court libel actions by Mr. Lloyd George against the *Exchange Telegraph Company*, the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Star* have been settled, the defendants apologising and paying costs. The case arose out of the publication of a paragraph, issued by the *Exchange Telegraph Company*, stating that on the occasion of the air raid on September 24 the Prime Minister left Downing Street for his country residence, when it became known that raiders were approaching London. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the paragraph implied that the Premier was guilty of personal cowardice. The Premier had been informed that the effect of the paragraph, especially in the East End, where many munition workers had suff'ered greatly in the raids, had been most damaging.

Mr. Lloyd George gave evidence, saying that he left London on the evening of September 24 for Boulogne, accompanied by General Sir William Robertson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in order to confer with M. Painleve and the French War Chiefs. The Premier stated that no action would have been taken if the paragraph could be regarded as a mere personal attack.

All the defendants declared that no imputation was intended.

IRISH UNREST.

London, October 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond gave notice of the following motion:—"That this House deplores the policy which has been pursued and is being pursued by the Irish Executive, the Government and the Irish Military Authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the Empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favourable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish Convention."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Raid by Irish Troops.

London, October 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Irish troops successfully raided north-west of Balloisart. There was considerable hostile artillery firing during the night in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

News from the French Front.

London, October 16.

A French communique states:—On the Aisne front the reciprocal artillery firing is less intense. On the left bank of the Meuse, we repulsed an attack north of Hill 304. On the right of the Meuse, the artillery duel is particularly active north of Bois des Carrières. German aircraft last night bombarded Dunkirk. There were no victims, nor was there any material damage.

SENSATIONAL AMERICAN ARREST.

London, October 16.

Reuter's New York correspondent says a man giving the name of Danbar, which is not believed to be his real name, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain military or naval information. He is an ex-member of the crew of a United States submarine-chaser and has been spending much of his time near a great naval base on the Atlantic Coast. The Department of Justice regards the arrest as very important, believing that he is a German agent.

WANTON GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, October 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, rescued men from the *s.s. Patri* state that the submarine continued the bombardment after the torpedoing, thereby killing a number of passengers.

THE KAISER IN TURKEY.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has arrived at Constantinople. He was welcomed at the station by the Sultan, Princes, the ex-Khedive and other notables.

LABOURITES AND THE COLONIES.

London, October 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was not responsible for the proposals regarding the Colonies which were contained in the Labour Party Memorandum, dated on August 10. These proposals did not represent the views of the Government.

[The proposals in question were that all the present European Colonies in tropical Africa, with Liberia, should be transferred to a League of Nations and administered by an impartial Commission as a single independent neutral African State.]

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS AT HOME.

London, October 16.

The House of Commons has adopted the second reading of a Bill assuring Government control of all supplies of petroleum discovered in the United Kingdom. Mr. E. G. Prentiss representing the Board of Trade, said that certain eminent geologists both here and from the United States, were of the opinion that local conditions in some parts of the country justified boring experiments.

BULGARIANS OF DE VILLAGES.

London, October 16.

A German official wireless message says the Bulgarians have ceded some villages to the English on the Struma Plain.

AN AIR MINISTRY.

London, October 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a scheme constituting the Air Ministry would shortly be introduced. Meanwhile General Smuts would continue to supervise the Air Service.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

A Widespread Desire for Peace.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Herr Ebert, the President of the Socialist party in the Reichstag, presiding at a Socialist meeting at Wuerzburg, said that a speedy conclusion of peace was a vital necessity to the workmen of all countries. The policy of the Socialists was to bring about a general strike which would disappear and if a strike was the only method of the people would approve of peace. He declared that the Michaelis regime spells the collapse of the present Government system of Germany. Herr Scheidemann, referring to the naval mutiny, asserted that if the Government wanted to catch all those concerned in similar incidents they would have to prosecute three hundred persons simultaneously. "Every day soldiers come to us with complaints and we have opened a special bureau to investigate these," Herr Scheidemann affirmed that Admiral von Capelle would go, but asked when would Dr. Michaelis follow. Another account of the meeting states that Herr Ebert said that the Socialists favoured Alsace-Lorraine having "a complete republican autonomy and constitutional equality with other Federal States."

NAVAL AIRCRAFT AGAIN BUSY.

London, October 16.

The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft carried out a considerable number of patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. We drove down two machines and one of ours is missing. We carried out bombing raids on Bruges Docks and Varseniers and Houtave aerodromes, dropping large quantities of explosives with good effects. All our machines returned safely.

BIG U. S. STOCKYARD FIRE.

London, October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Kansas City states that half of the city stockyards, the second largest in the country, has been destroyed by fire. Several thousand heads of cattle perished. The origin has not been determined.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DIFFERENCE.

London, October 16.

In connection with the gravel affair in Holland Reuter authoritatively learns that the Netherlands Government has admitted that it sand and gravel used for military purposes had passed through Holland from Germany to Belgium. It would be unneutral and indefensible, hence the following figures justify the British action. The prewar requirements for the upkeep of roads and railways in Belgium were 1,320,000 tons annually. This could be supplied four times over from the Belgian quarries which are known to be working at their fullest extent. Moreover large quantities are going to Belgium over German railways and further large quantities are going from Holland. The traffic on Belgian roads and railways except for military purposes is absolutely insignificant and therefore there is virtually no civil demand. On the contrary the enemy demands respecting roads and railways in the military area, trenches, dugouts and pill-boxes are enormous. From January 1 to August 15 of the current year the Germans imported into Belgium, via Holland, over 3,000,000 tons and in the second half of August at a rate of 5,000,000 tons per annum. Thus even the Netherlands Government estimate of 1,650,000 tons annually as Belgium's civil requirements, which is grossly excessive, does not represent half of what has gone through.

GULF OF RIGA LOST.

London, October 16.

Informed circles at Petrograd regard Oesel and Dago Islands and the Gulf of Riga as lost, but nevertheless the value of Riga to the enemy is small until the western fairway of the Gulf is cleared, which is impracticable as long as the forts on the western peninsula of Oesel hold out. The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago by sinking interned German craft laden with stone and cement. It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be an admirable Zeppelin base against Petrograd. Preparations for the landing, which was undertaken by two divisions, were made with the minutest care, and included a clever piece of trickery. Enemy light craft succeeded in altering the position of buoys marking the mine fields between the islands and the mainland, causing a number of Russian scouts to run ashore, thereby warning the enemy that landing could not be given.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, October 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday's prisoners at Monchy-le-preux total 64. Hostile raiders eastward of Shrewsbury Forest were repulsed. The hostile artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of Lens and Nieuport. Our aircraft yesterday dropped 1½ tons of bombs on Ledeghem railway station and billets eastward of Lens. Three German machines were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

WOOL CARGO CONDEMNED.

London, October 16.

A Prize Court has condemned wool valued at £140,000 consigned to the Swedish Army and destined for Germany. The President expressed surprise that a Government Department of a neutral country should be thus employed.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Paris, October 16.

The steamer *Medic* carrying 550 passengers, including Algerian soldiers and some prisoners of war and a crew of 67, has been torpedoed in the eastern Mediterranean. The missing number is 30.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 15.

Silver stands at 43½. The supply exceeds the demand and the market is dull.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Japan's Foreign Policy.

Washington, October 5.—A dispatch from New York states that Baron Ishii, head of the official Japanese mission to the United States, has there repeated Japan's pledge not to violate the integrity of China.

Baron Ishii, in his speech, dwelt upon the fact that there is an essential difference between the Monroe doctrine and the policy announced by Japan in the Far East, in that the former does not bind America's future policy, while Japan voluntarily engages to respect the territorial and political integrity of her neighbor and the "open door" in China. All Japan asks is that other nations respect these rights to an equal extent.

German Captain Found Guilty.

Washington, October 5.—A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been found guilty of engaging in the white slave traffic.

Japanese Shipping.

Tokyo, October 5.—Japanese shipowners have been notified that they cannot charter their vessels without first securing the permission of the Government.

Call for Bishop Brent.

New York, October 5.—Bishop C. H. Brent has been elected bishop of western New York, with station at Buffalo.

Bishop Brent left Manila Saturday morning for Baguio, before this cable was received, and no word could be got from him with regard to his acceptance of the post. However, in view of the fact that he has refused several other calls to the homeland—one of them from the see of Washington, D. C.—it is generally believed that he will decline the post offered him. The Bishop has made all his plans to leave Manila in the near future for France, where he will engage in work among the Army Y. M. C. A.'s. Neither his acceptance, nor refusal of the new post, it is believed, would interfere with these plans.

Major General Pershing Promoted.

Washington, October 6.—The Department of War is planning to give the title of full General to Major General Pershing, and to the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Brigade commanders will have the rank of Lieutenant-general while serving in France.

It is the consensus of opinion in local military circles, that the "brigade commanders" referred to in this cable are the commanders of army corps, which will be composed of several brigades and will be identical with the same units of the French and British armies.

Discuss "National Party" Chicago, October 6.—Progressives, prohibitionists, social democrats and single taxers are convened in a conference here to discuss the merging of their parties and the formation of a new party to be known as the "National Party."

Sugar Drop. Washington, October 6.—Sugar has dropped \$1.15 a hundred.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Fantasia" at the Theatre Royal, 2.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Our Day"—Sale of the

the "New Day" at the

the "New Day" at the

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NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Cost of Old Age Pensions.
The number of old age pen-
sioners on March 31 last was
343,690 men and 604,080 women.
The cost in 1916-17 was \$12,195,
216 and the estimated cost of
administration \$498,603. The
cost of additional allowances in
1916-17 was \$1,509,356. There
were 143,950 claims to old age in
pensions 1916-17, of which 30,045
were refused. During the year
118,730 pensioners died.

Brave Young Lady of Bath.
The identity of the brave young
lady who recently performed the
wonderful act of courage by leap-
ing into the deep canal lock at
Bath and rescuing Jack Cutting,
a schoolboy, from drowning, has
been revealed. She is Miss Joyce
Brooke, aged 16, a pupil at
Obeliskham Ladies' College, and
a strong swimmer. Her parents
are in Singapore, and she is
spending the vacation with her
grand-mother, Mrs. Swabey,
Widcombe terrace, a well-known
Bath lady.

A Great Soldier.
The Mayor of Northampton has
opened a fund for a memorial to
the late Lieut. Col. Edgar Mobbe,
the great international footballer,
who had been one of the outstand-
ing figures of the last three years.
He rose from a private to the
commanding officer of his
battalion, which he fearlessly and
frequently led into the hottest
actions, and he was killed on July
31. It was he who, when dying,
wrote out map references of the
position of guns, which were
checking our advance.

The Nursery School.
Miss Margaret Macmillan,
speaking at Bedford College re-
cently, said that she hoped to see
an entirely new order of public
servant, the nurse-teacher, or
teacher-nurse, who would take
charge of the nation's children
until the age of 7 and would then
hand them over to the elementary
schools. They would begin at the
elementary school almost where
they used to leave off. There
would be one million children to
deal with, and this would require
over 100,000 girls, teachers, and
nurses. The cost of this system
would amount to 1 1/2 to 2 million
pounds a year.

A Soldier's Appeal for His Wife.
A bronzed-faced soldier back
from the trenches made a success-
ful appeal at the Old Bailey,
London, for leniency to his wife,
Edith May Cole, a munition
worker, who deposited the dead
body of a child, which was not
his, in St. Margaret's churchyard,
Belmont Hill. Aontly distressed
he said to the recorder, "I want
you to deal with her leniently.
We have been married for
seventeen years, and she has never
made a mistake before. She has
been a good wife and a good
mother. In spite of the wrong
that has been done me, if I re-
turn from the war safely, I will
live with her." "I cannot too
highly commend the fine Christian
spirit of your husband," said the
recorder, sentencing the woman
to one day's imprisonment—
equivalent to her immediate dis-
charge.

Mr. Marconi's Threat.
Presiding at the annual meeting
of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph
Company, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs
read a letter from Mr. Marconi
regretting that after the charges
against directors had been with-
drawn someone intended to
plunge the company again into
interminable litigation. "If the
shareholders support this threat-
ened renewal of personal attacks
upon you and the other direc-
tors," the letter proceeded,
"I shall with the greatest
reluctance terminate my engage-
ment with the company by
resigning from the board." "It
must be clear to you that neither
Mr. Marconi nor I can tolerate
this sort of persecution for ever,"
Mr. Isaacs proceeded, "and I
shall ask you to express your
complete confidence in the chair-
man and managing director and
the board. Mr. Isaacs resumed
his seat amid loud applause, and
Mr. Hamilton, who said he re-
presented 300 shareholders by proxy,
began to speak, but was inter-
rupted, and met with cries of
"Sit down." Mr. Hamilton
continued amid disturbance, and
a piece of paper rolled into a ball
whizzed by his ear. A vote of
thanks to and confidence in the
directors was carried with an
acclamation.



WATSON'S
OLD
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

SEAMEN'S JUSTICE.

We are glad to see the fresh evidence contained in a recent telegram to hand that British seamen have no intention of going back on their expressed determination of meeting out the most thorough-going punishment to the Germans for their inhuman submarine warfare. The message stated that a great meeting of seamen and firemen at Cardiff passed a resolution in favour of asking their employers to refuse to employ Huns on land or sea, requesting the public to refrain from buying German goods, and desiring master marines to decline to salute the German flag, the boycott to continue for at least two years, an additional month to be added for every future crime. There is something essentially characteristic of British seamen's justice in this plan of post-war punishment, and it shows in unmistakable manner the depth of feeling which has been aroused among our mariners and the intense disgust which the German conception of maritime warfare has provoked in them.

The British seaman is no believer in half-measures. He is for swift and effective punishment where the circumstances justify it. And he has good reason for feeling as he does towards the pirates of Europe who have allowed no considerations of conscience (if they possess any) to retard them in their savage and devilish work on the high seas. His class more than any other has suffered bitterly by reason of the German abuse of warfare: many a British skipper has, in the sinking of small craft, lost his all; others have lost wives and even children; while hundreds have undergone such terrible experiences in open boats as to wreck them both bodily and mentally. And yet, in spite of all these circumstances, we find the British sailor to-day as ready and willing as ever to face the new dangers of the deep, many of them immediately after having been torpedoed. That is one thing that German submariners can never do: it can never break the spirit of the British seaman. But it can arouse his ire and his righteous indignation; and that is precisely what it has done. There is no more loyal section of His Majesty's subjects than the men of our mercantile marine, and when they have suffered as they have done, they naturally expect the right to have some voice in the punishment which shall be meted out to those who are responsible for what they have been called upon to bear.

We like the businesslike ring about these demands of our seamen and firemen. The programme will not commend itself to those who would be for shaking hands with the enemy when the fighting has ceased. But we imagine that the majority of Britishers, and especially those who have had practical experience of the enemy's barbarity, whether on land or sea, will insist on post-war penalties as a part of the price which the Germans will have to pay for their unpardonable crime against civilisation in instituting this war and in carrying it on with a ruthlessness which has paid no account to the ordinary recognised canons of warfare. If the German wants one thing more than another, it is that we shall institute no post-war measures against him; that he shall have unrestricted freedom to enter the world's shipping and commercial markets again when peace comes. If he could obtain that guarantee, we almost incline to think he would be willing to throw up the sponge now. But Britain and the Allies generally will be fools to themselves and unjust to future generations if they allow themselves to be led into any trap of that sort. That is what our seamen realise, and it is because they are far-seeing, hard-headed men, with no time for sickly sentiment, that they want to make sure that the punishment shall be made to fit the crime. We cannot ever be truly compensated for all that the Germans have done—for the innocent lives that have been taken, the valuable ships sent to the bottom of the sea, the priceless treasures which their armies have despoiled—but we can make the enemy realise the enormity of his crimes. And that is what must be done.

Another Reminder.

At the risk of being thought unduly concerned about the subject, we would like once again to make a brief reference to the housing problem. To-day we publish a letter from a correspondent complaining of the infernal noises created by Chinese bands and crackers in the locality in which he resides. That locality is in what, by an absolute misnomer, is termed the European reservation, and we hope that our correspondent's well-founded grievance will not fall on deaf ears. This matter of the annoyance caused by Chinese is closely wrapped up with the larger question of the difficulties felt by Europeans in securing houses, for we know of instances in which Europeans have left certain districts purely because of the impossibility of living in peace and quietude, the result being that Chinese come along and snatch up the vacant houses, thus narrowing down the opportunity for Europeans to secure reasonable accommodation. The problem is also intensified through the frequency with which rich Chinese buy up European-occupied premises and then take possession of them for residential purposes. We again emphasise these points because past experience has taught us that nothing is accomplished in Hongkong without constant pecking away. We want to keep this question well to the fore, since it is one that affects a very large proportion of the European residents of the Colony. If any of our readers have experiences similar to that mentioned by our correspondent, we hope they will avail themselves of our columns to bring them to public notice. In this way, the seriousness of the matter will be demonstrated, and maybe action will be taken to deal with what is a very regrettable state of affairs.

Trouble Brewing in Germany.

That the internal affairs of Germany are to-day in much more of a ferment than German officialdom would wish the world in general to know is becoming more apparent as time passes. The recent "comer" in the Reichstag and the "revelations" with reference to mutiny in the German Navy also point conclusively to the anxiety felt in the Fatherland regarding the position in which the Germans now find themselves and the hopeless outlook of the future. They cannot help contrasting the glowing prospects held out to them at the beginning of the war (when Paris was to be in their hands within a fortnight etc.) with the actual condition of affairs to-day, with all their grim reality.

Activity of the Socialists.

From one of the latest telegrams to hand, it will be seen that the German Socialists are again asserting themselves. Properly directed, they could wield tremendous power, as they are very much in the majority of any of the Reichstag political groups. It is common knowledge that it was they who were responsible for whatever trouble there may have been recently among the personnel of the German Navy; and so week in the German Government regarding the matter that the Socialists are now openly jibing at it and stating that "if the Government want to catch all those concerned in similar incidents they will have to prosecute three hundred persons simultaneously." As the Government seemed very reluctant to interfere with the three Socialists originally implicated, it is obvious that three hundred is somewhat beyond its powers. The Socialists also openly state that "speedy conclusion of peace is a vital necessity to the workmen of all countries," that "the policy of the mailed fist after the war's frightful horrors would disappear," that "if a ballot were taken nine-tenths of the German people would approve of peace." These are extraordinary statements to be "expressed" in Germany, of all countries, and if they had been uttered openly before the war, they would have led to immediate and drastic action on the part of the Government. They point to a probable internal upheaval in Germany that, if once set properly in motion, will dwarf anything and everything in the way of revolutions since the French rose and swept their effete monarchial institutions to the ground.

DAY BY DAY.

EXPERIENCE IS THE COMPOUND INTEREST OF THE RESULT OF "BUTTING IN."

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Bulgaria.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8 1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Ambulance Parade.
The hour for the St. John Ambulance parade at the Cricket Ground to-morrow has been changed from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock.

"Our Day" Gifts.
The South China Morning Post has kindly presented three thousand shields bearing the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Red Cross Society, which will be sold for the benefit of "Our Day" by V. A.D. ladies in the Public Gardens on Thursday evening.

"Fantastics" Season.
There will be no performance to-morrow night by "The Fantastics," on account of the "Our Day" celebrations. The Company's season will conclude on Saturday night, and in addition to the entertainments on Friday and Saturday nights there will be a special matinee on Saturday afternoon.

The Absconding Accountant.
The manager of a shop at 209, Wing Lok Street, reports to the Police that his accountant has absconded with about \$5,500 in Hongkong bank notes and has also taken with him \$14,580 in bank notes which had been entrusted to him for safe keeping by a man from Canton.

A Tall Story.
A man and a woman were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of three tins of opium dross. They admitted the charge, stating as their defence that they were going to use it to make opium wine to relieve the opium-smoking habit. Fines of \$5 and \$25 were imposed.

Chinese Priest Sentenced.
A Chinese priest charged another Chinese priest before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of an earthenware money-bank containing \$210, from 6, Ta Tit Lane, Kowloon City. It appeared that the two priests had been together for about ten years, living in the same house. The complainant went to Sam Shui Po, leaving his wife in the house with the defendant. Whilst the wife had gone out, the defendant stole the bank and placed a new one in its place. The wife became suspicious of the defendant's long absence and then discovered that the bank had been stolen. The Police were informed and the defendant was later arrested at Yau-mai. Eighty dollars of the money had been recovered. Defendant admitted his dishonesty and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A Coolie's Squabble.

How an incident that might have proved to be a serious fight was stopped in time by the Police was told by Sergeant Cockle to Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when a Sanitary Board coolie was charged with having in his possession a dangerous weapon, to wit a dagger. Sergeant Cockle stated that information reached the Police last night that there was going to be a fight between some Sanitary Board coolies and coolies in Chinese tea shops. He went with a number of men to Tai Ping Shan and found a crowd of men, evidently preparing for a fight. The defendant was found to have the dagger in his possession. For some time past there had been trouble between the rat coolies and carpenters of the Sanitary Department and the coolies in Chinese tea shops. Defendants, who said he had twice been attacked and stabbed in the temple and right side, stated that he was carrying the dagger only for his own protection. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$100.

MILITARY WEDDING.

Captain E. H. Gray—Miss P. J. M. Lammer.

A wedding in which much social interest was manifested took place this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, when Captain Eric Hubert Gray, 74th Parajibia, Indian Army, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, of the Manor House, Honor Oak, England, was married to Miss Phyllis Jean Mary Lammer, elder daughter of Captain George P. Lammer, V.D., and Mrs. Lammer, of 153, The Peak. The bride being extremely well-known and popular locally, and a member of one of the oldest families in the Colony, there was a large concourse of friends present to witness the ceremony, while many of the bridegroom's brother officers also attended. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), and B.E. Major General Ventris, accompanied by their A.D.C.s, were among the congregation. The building had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Gibson, Miss Wilkinson, Misses Gordon, Miss Hastings, Miss Robertson and Miss Woodcock. The scene was an extremely pretty one, the bright uniforms of the Service officers and the dainty dresses worn by the guests lending a dash of colour to the interior of the sacred building. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G.L. Cooper Hunt, Chaplain to the Forces, while Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a gown of ivory tulle and French brocade, trimmed with lace and pearls, and made by Miss Lily. She carried a beautiful sheaf of white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Eileen Lammer and Miss Hilda Butterfield, whose dresses were of sprigged-coloured Georgian crepe, and who each carried a muff of violets. The "best man" was Lieutenant E. E. Murray, of the Indian Medical Service. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly-wedded couple passed down the aisle under an archway formed by swords of the bridegroom's brother officers. Subsequently a largely-attended reception was held at Kingsclere, when the customary speeches were made and Captain and Mrs. Gray received the congratulations of their numerous friends. Both bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of beautiful presents. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a pair of diamond and aquamarine ear-rings and to the bridesmaids pearl brooches, while the bride gave the bridegroom a set of tortoise-shell and silver brushes and comb. Later in the day, Captain and Mrs. Gray left for their honeymoon, the bride's going-away costume being of grey silk.

"THE FANTASTICS."

Nearing Finish of Season.

Only three more nights remain of "The Fantastics," successful season in this city—to-night, Friday and Saturday—with a special matinee performance on Saturday. To-morrow ("Our Day") there will be no performance at the Theatre Royal. The fine programme that was presented by "The Fantastics" last night will be again given this evening, and there will be another complete change on Friday. To-night, Mr. Leonard Nel on will again sing of the man who was "knocking at every door" and of a married man's visit to a picture show; Miss Billie Seaton will tell of her great-grand-daddy's violin; Miss Nellie Block will be heard in the beautiful old Scotch number, "Oiler Herrie"; Miss Hilda Folestad will give her "Tipperary Adaptations"; and all of the other members of the talented Company will be seen in attractive sets. A bill brimful of novelties is promised for Friday night, and that evening Miss Fern French will make her first appearance here as a classical dancer.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"The Charm of Music" says a contemporary heading:—Europeans who have the misfortune to reside in the so-called European Reservation have had their own opinion during the last few days as to where the "charm" comes in when a tai gat Chinese band gets going.

Another headline says "Working Class House."—Some people in Hongkong would be thankful to be even so generously dealt with. Some of the apologies for houses here are in a class to themselves.

We learn there is a renewed shortage of coal in Japan, which means, we presume an increase in price of this commodity in Hongkong. This poor little Colony does "get it in the neck."

"GE NYAND Alsace-Lorraine."—Not very enlightening, except that some bellicose compositor has knocked a big hole in Germany.

"Love the German Balm."—says a contemporary headline.—Well we don't mind so long as, like Zam Bak, it is rubbed into the Hun—preferably with a brick.

Judging by the delay in the delivery of the "damaged mail," which it was announced had arrived, the wonderful machinery of the G. P. O. has not escaped injury.

"Her refreshing American accent was not the least striking feature of her appearance," says a contemporary of Miss Billie Seaton. We further understand that her face rounds beautiful when she really lets herself go.

The heading, "The Four-and-a-Half Yards Dress," in a Home paper caught our eye and on reading down a bit we discovered that there is a hot debate going on at Home in ladies' circles as to whether this length of material will be sufficient in the coming winter styles. Judging from some creations we have seen in Hongkong, we should say three yards is ample.

"The Local Yarn Market" says a contemporary.—There'll be no slump in "tall stories" when war lottery ticket-holders begin to explain how they nearly won the first prize.

"It is the Woman who Pays" says another.—Well there's an element of doubt about that. To our cost we know she used to sign quite a decent proportion of the bills. If she's wise now, she'll hold on to the purse strings like grim death to prevent the frittering away of those one-dollar notes which are going to flood the local money market.

Congratulations to a North China paper for printing, and to our evening contemporary for guilelessly copying the following in regard to the sinking of a Yangtze ferry-boat:—"So far as we know, no loss of any life has ever been found or reported in this accident, for which we express our deepest regret."

We read that soap in Germany is being sold to the people at the rate of \$1 per bar.—It would be worth the Allies' while to send a few cheap consignments to cleanse the Hun's unsavoury reputation.

The Times says in a headline "Early Grouse."—Which reminds us that the hotel keepers in the Colony grouse early when the "no-chit" system was mooted, but their moanings came to nothing.

"Fixed Food Prices" says the Times.—This doesn't affect us very much in Hongkong, but what many people would like would be a fixed dollar.

"Chinese Labour in Birmingham" we read.—So it has penetrated as far as that. Birmingham has our sympathies.

We learn that Wansat, the music mill-train at St. Helen's High School for Girls, Abingdon, was sung on the lip by an insect and died after three days in hospital.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Critics who would have us believe that the Admiralty was never infallible save when the Nelson touch was in existence, should be reminded says an Exchange of the action of that same Admiralty regarding the loss of the Royal George, which occurred 135 years ago to-day. Topped over at her mooring at Spithead, with her hundreds of dead and her 110 guns, she lay there, a deadly menace to navigation, for 57 years before being blown up and the waters round her made safe. She went down when Nelson was in Howe's squadron in America; she was destroyed 34 years after he had been interred in St. Paul's.

Were Sir Thomas Brown alive to-day says the Daily Chronicle he would rub his eyes in astonishment at the inclusion of women in the British Empire Order. As a bachelor he was all for "Man; the whole World and the Breath of God; Women the Rib and crooked piece of Man." As one of the happiest of husbands he did not alter his views with regard to the gentle sex in the abstract. The necessity of parenthood, it seemed to him, alone exonerated the creation of Eve as a helpmeet. "For as for any other help it had been better to have made another man," quoth the author of The Religio Medici.

Mr. Gerard, in his latest book, in which he exposes German intrigue, tells of how the Khedive's daughter, wife of the Turkish ambassador, made the boorish King of Saxony shake hands with her and laughingly calls it a piece of mind. Said Pasha, when Khedive, had a pretty wit in emergencies. His courage had been called in question, so he caused a kilometre of road to be strewn a foot deep with gunpowder. He then walked staidly along it, smoking a pipe, accompanied by a numerous suite. Each man smoked, under penalty of death if he should be found with pipe unlighted at the end of the parade. A momentary absence of mind and a relighting of a pipe would have spoilt Said and his story.

Our soldiers on leave says the Daily Chronicle give a new meaning to the busman's holiday idea: they go back to their old jobs; on the vans of laundries, grocers, butchers, carriers, even singing songs of exultation high placed upon chariots of coal. We recently noticed a great improvement in the grocer's turnout, and found the former driver on leave and in charge. "Nah then," he said on the last day to his substitute, "you put a bit more elbow-grease into his 'ide, and a bit more shine on 'is 'arves or you'll git a thick ear when I ave my next leave."

The member of the Irish Convention have been photographed. And the group shows some interesting contiguities. For instance, Lord Middleton stands next to Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and Mr. Redmond sits between the Prime Minister, Dr. O'Sullivan, and the Provost of Trinity, the witty and learned Dr. Mahaffy. At the back of the group stands Mr. George Russell, the Irish author, and not far from him is Colonel Wallace, Grand Master of the Ulster Orangemen. The photograph will be of historic value.

A rather piquant incident is associated with Kensington Oval, which the Government have commandeered. For old cricketers may remember it was within an ace of being lot to the public for good and all sixty-six years ago. A Bill had been prepared for permission to build on the site, and doubtless it would have obtained Parliamentary sanction but for the intervention of the Prince Consort. Thus we may moralise on Germany's influence on one of our playing fields which has yielded us such gallant fighters.

Insect Causes Death.

Miss Veronica M. Abell, 26, music mill-train at St. Helen's High School for Girls, Abingdon, was sung on the lip by an insect and died after three days in hospital.

BATTERY YARNS.

Something about the Tanks.

The Tank is a noble animal and the friend of mankind as opposed to Hunkind. But the Tank adds to the worries of the Artillery. There is a general feeling in the Artillery that simultaneously with the use of the Tank "leave" privileges for the gunners should have been extended. It is not only that the Tank increases the complication of barrages but to and from his stable the Tank is apt to make life a shade more exciting for artillery billets. A hole in the ground may not be much of a home but when it is all the home you have you do not want a Tank wandering about its wire-entanglement perogals and its shell-beds and duck-board walks. The High Command the other day gave orders that Tanks were not to go out for crawls without guides, especially within gun lines. But this incident happened before that order.

Our battery was just behind a ridge when the enemy shelled with more industry than skill. But as an average of 50 shells a day fell within the battery area we all had "dog in." The battery mess was a trimmed and developed shell-hole the sides squared off, a few beams thrown over the top and a little earth on top of that. It would keep out splinters (the chance of a big shell we had to take) and it was no blot nor bulge on the landscape.

The night of the day we took Martinpuich (and that was the day the Tanks made their first sensational appearance) joy reigned in the Mess. It was not only that the day's harvest of prisoners and towns was a good one but the Martinpuich batteries were our special worry and they would now worry no more. The last bottle in the mess was broached and we drank to the Tanks.

I was Orderly Dog for the day when our subterranean festivity was broken by the sound outside of a thousand cats, one hundred Pekinese dogs and a maniac elephant or two squabbling in a trench. That was the sound as it filtered through our dug-out roof. It seemed to call for a barrage or something.

I clambered up to the surface. About 20 yards away was a Tank waddling back to its stable and heading straight for our Mess. It had just taken a trench in its shells and was coming along at a great bat.

In a crisis one does not always think of the right thing just at moment. It was a wrong move to have gone up to that Tank and to appeal to its better feelings as I did. It had no better feelings and came remorselessly on as I urged it to stop for the sake of seven artillery officers all whom had mothers and some of whom had wives and children. I stated clearly that our Mess roof was not even shell-proof, only splinter-proof, and certainly not Tank-proof. The Tank came on.

Then I pulled myself together and urged the Tank at least to stop and have a drink and talk over the matter of its path home. There was whisky and soda in the Mess, perhaps the last bottle of whisky on the Somme. Was that to be ruthlessly sacrificed?

The Tank paused, ten yards away from our roof. The day was won.

Subsequently the Tank explained that it had not the remotest idea of making raspberry pulp of such an attractive little Mess. "I knew quite well that there was a battery hereabouts," said the Captain of the Tank, "and I was steering a good course. You have no idea how handy a little ship she is; answers to the helm like a duck."

The Tank from the first showed a tendency to become nautical in its phraseology. From an inside view the Tank is remarkably like a torpedo and it has a sea roll as it waddles. The crew of a Tank are influenced by this. It shows in their language and their habits, which are free and fearless respectively.

The O. O. Divisional Ammunition Column of the Thousandth Division had the idea last winter of growing some vegetables near his lines. He dreamed of spring onions and lettuce. There was

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund:

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Mr. B. Powell ...	5
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Dice ...	5
Mr. A. Komar ...	5

\$7,388.20

available a field which had been well fertilised and exceedingly well dug up by shell fire. But as a seed bed it lacked evenness. There was no sense in planting lettuce—not lettuce of the ordinary size—in shell-holes six feet deep. The prospect of getting a fatigue party to smooth down an area or two was not bright. But the O. O. remembered that a herd of Tanks had their grazing ground or drinking pool quite near. With the exercise of a little diplomacy he got a Tank to walk around his vegetable allotment one day for a few minutes. The result was an ideal seed-bed. That O. O. has sent to the "Invention" Board a scheme for improving the agricultural production of England by digging the land up with High Explosive and then rolling it out with Tanks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")
THE HOUSING PROBLEM.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The housing question is undoubtedly a serious one, but an equally pressing need is that some provision should be made to ensure the comfort of those Europeans who are fortunate enough to be able to own or rent houses in so-called respectable neighbourhoods.

A striking example may be found on or about the Conduit Road level, where European residents get no peace whatever owing to the number of Chinese living thereabout, who cause great annoyance by having native bands, which make nerve-racking noises by day and night, frequently accompanied by the firing of crackers.

Until quite recently this district was quiet and orderly, but of late has become almost unbearable, and it is high time that steps should be taken to place some restrictions on Chinese residing there.

Enclosing my card,
Yours etc.
"HEADACHE."
Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1917.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on October 16, states:—The rebel troops in Hunan, after the loss of Hengshan, stopped fighting pending the arrival of reinforcements from Kwangsi and Kwangtung, and urgent telegrams have arrived to this effect.

A sum of \$300,000 has been sent to Shikwan to meet the military expenses for marching to Hunan.

Owing to the financial difficulty in the Provincial Treasury, the chief of that department has despatched six officials to visit every district and press the people to pay the field taxes due to the Government.

The fact that the troops in Waichow dislike the successor of Commander Chang Tin-ki who has resigned, and requested the authority to cancel the appointment, caused the rumour to the effect that Waichow had declared independence against the Canton Government. The Authority has however sent two military commanders with troops to pacify them and at the same time to keep an eye on important positions. The newly-appointed commander, Lau Tsz-hak, has halted on the way and dares not proceed to the post.

The Provincial Authority was very surprised on hearing that Chan King-ming (former Tutor of Canton) is enlisting new recruits in Waichow under the instructions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and has proposed to give Chan the command of 20 battalions if he and Dr. Sun will cease their activities. It is reported that so far over 10,000 men have enlisted but owing to lack of ammunition and funds a Division cannot yet be formed.

SPORT.

Billiard Tournament.
The Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup Competition was continued in the Soldiers' Club last evening. After three excellent games the Royal Engineers in their match with 87th Co., R.G.A., converted a deficit of 100 to a lead of 59, a very creditable performance. From the spectators' point of view there was a distinct improvement in the games and double figure breaks were frequent—the best first being a 24 by Sapper Townsend against Sergt. Edgler.

The scores were:—
87 Co. R.G.A. ... 162
R.S.M. Tison ... 138
O.S.M. Benth ... 143
Sergt. Edgler ... 143

Points to date ... 1,041
Royal Engineers ... 200
2nd Cpl. Adams ... 200
O.Q.M.S. Reakes ... 200
Sapper Townsend ... 200

To-night the final games between these two teams will be decided and an interesting session is anticipated.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.WE LITHOGRAPH
OR PRINT

POSTERS
PROGRAMMES
MENUS etc., etc.

AT SHORT NOTICE

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"OUR DAY."

EVENING FETE AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

IN consequence of the great sale of seats for the Evening Fete on THURSDAY, it has been found necessary to arrange for a repetition of the performance on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, when the programme will be the same as on THURSDAY.

On THURSDAY evening, all entrance tickets will be available, and seating accommodation will be provided for \$5 reserved seat tickets, but not for \$1 unreserved seat tickets.

On FRIDAY evening \$1 seat tickets will be available without further charge for admission.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1917.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks	sp.	\$670
H.K. Fire	b.	\$312
Indos (Def.)	us. & b.	\$123
Steamboat	sa.	\$171
H.K. Wharves	b.	\$84
Kowloon Dock	sa.	\$120
Cement	b.	\$735

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the delectable little gentle-cathartic laxatives, are obtainable from chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN with experience in SHORT-HAND and TYPING for a Shipping Office. Apply to Box 450 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

OUR DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS after 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1917.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

OUR DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS after 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

The nip in the air at night
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit. 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

SPECIAL MATERIALS FOR

SPORTS COATS

INCLUDING

IRISH, SCOTCH, HARRIS

AND OTHER

HOMESPUNS.

PRICES FROM \$15.00 to \$30.00

STYLE AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS
LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

TEL. 1322.

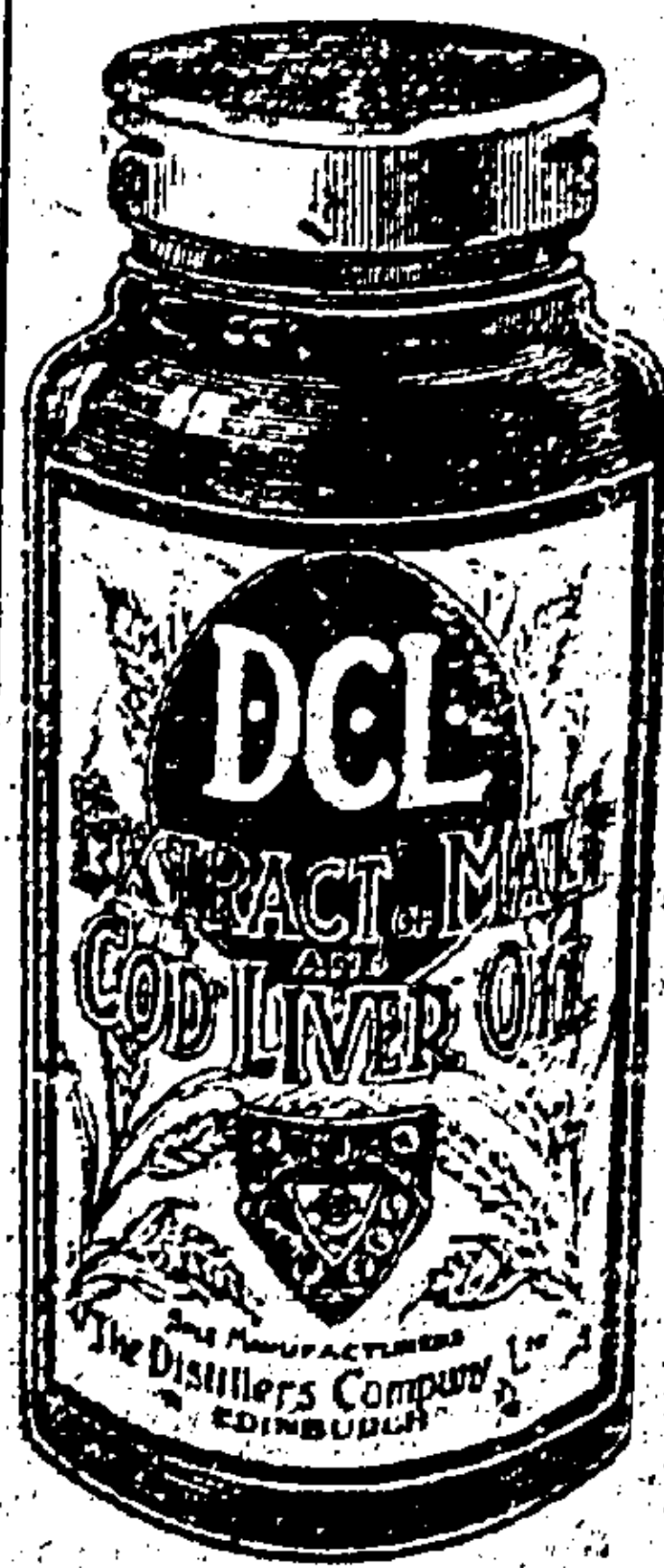
D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

5, Queen's Road, Central.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two, and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. BRAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOOK & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DE VIGOR ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 (SATUR., 28th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 (THURS., 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe.	Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 (SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Toziwa	T. 21,000 (WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 (SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 (SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 (SUNDAY, 4th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
YUKO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

ANYO MARU
KYO MARU
SEIYO MARU

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjisondari 25th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang

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S.S. Tjikembang

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	18th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	23rd Oct. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong October 16, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

Tijlajap ... in port 20th Oct. | Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 16th Oct., at noon.
Hailan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 19th Oct., at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 18th Oct. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sat., 20th Oct. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 20th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Admiral's Tribute to Mercantile Marine.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Henniker-Hughan, Superintendent of Dockyard, speaking at a luncheon given by Sir John Jackson, M.P. recently, to members of the Devonport Mercantile Association, said that his war connection with the Navy had been in the Grand Fleet. He had served for 20 months in command of one of the ships, and during that time there had been only certain occasions, few and far between, when the Navy had had an opportunity of coming to the front. Nevertheless, it had been doing vital work. Apart from its importance, that work was tireome and often dreary and monotonous. The destroyers were always doing hard and dangerous work, and as to the trawlers and minesweepers, the people, should take off their hats to those who manned them. No one among the general public knew how valuable were their services to the nation. The Navy was proud of the Mercantile Marine. They knew and respected it before the war, and since the war began their respect for it had increased a hundredfold. No tribute was too high to pay to that service, which was constantly exposed to the dangers of submarines and mines, but encountered and overcame with courage and skill the great difficulties in navigation imposed upon them by the war conditions.

Tribute to the Merchant Service.

Where it is a case of sending it out to so many thousands of members, the despatch of the new issue of the "Guild Gazette" to each of them is a task which necessarily occupies some time, apart altogether from the labour and expense incurred, says the "Journal of Commerce." The postage alone means several hundred pounds. However, when it does reach the hands of the individual members it will not only be indicative to them of the strenuous work in which the Guild has been engaged, but in showing how much success has been achieved will stimulate their interest in the society to which they belong, and in the necessity of still further promoting unity and cohesion throughout the profession. Those who have already received their "Gazette" have expressed their keen interest in its contents, and its contemporary, "The Shipping World," in commenting on it, remarks as follows:—"Members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild must feel a sense of pride in perusing the current number of the 'Guild Gazette,' which gives such a detailed account of the activities of the Guild on behalf of its huge membership. Above all, they must recognise and value most highly the great task of compiling the vast amount of interesting material, which is so cleverly arranged for their edification by their able secretary, Lieutenant T. W. Moore, R.N.R. Altogether there are 112 pages, every one of which has some interest for the navigating officer. The Guild report presented at the annual meeting in March is reproduced, together with verbatim reports of the speeches delivered at that most successful meeting, while the rest of the pages are devoted to a variety of subjects, all bearing upon the welfare and well-being of the Merchant Service officer. One cannot go through the long lists of merchant officers who have fallen in battle or won war honours without realising that the members of the Merchant Service generally have most worthily played their part in this great war, and if it is to end in success for the Allies, as is hoped it will do, history will have abundant evidence for recording that it was won by the material help and the sacrifices made by the British Mercantile Marine."

Whistling for a Taxi.

Asked by Mr. Butcher in the Commons about "the shrill and almost continuous whistling for taxicabs in the daytime," which disturbs the wounded to whom comparative quiet in London is essential, Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, answered:—"My attention has been called to this growing nuisance. I am informed that the constant whistling for cabs is especially troublesome to the sick and wounded in the hospitals and elsewhere, and I propose to make an order prohibiting this practice in the county of London." (Hull, Daily Mail.)

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

NOTICE

mitsubishi goshi to
mitsubishi goshi
KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

HEAD OFFICE:—
ARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES - NAGASAKI
MOIJI, KATATEU, WAKAMATSU
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIV
VOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI
HONGKONG, HAIIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes: Al. A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES.—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR
ING & CO. MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO. SINGA
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO. LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO.
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

WATER RETURN

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

**Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.**

Babcock Adolph & Co Statesbank
(2), from Chicago.
Chuning, from Sandakan.
Hale, from Shanghai.
Hildreth, from Saigon.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from
San Francisco.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1964	1973
Tyram	241.5	300.0
Tyram Spewah	0.0	1.0
Tyram Intermediate	270.0	300.0
Tyram Tuk	270.0	300.0
Wong-oh-chung	24.0	1.0
Fokidien	61.0	0.0
Total	876.5	902.0

Lauzchen Foonkaw, from Pen-
ang.

Lochuenkay, from Vancouver.
Phuchan, from Húe.
Pancracio, Chico Hongkong
Hotel, from Macao.
Santos Sanches Catalino c/o
Niku Maru (2), from Manila.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liver-
pool.
Sinyathye, from Singapore.
White Hedley, from Bangkok.
Wingshun, from Penang.

J. M. BLACK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917.
The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.
Tuckchong, from Koba.
Silva, Korea Maru, from
Shanghai.
Shanfaithing, Wingsun Street,
rom Shanghai.
T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

TIDE TABLE.

TIDE TABLE.											
From 15th Oct. to 21st Oct.											
Day.	M.T.	C.T.	High Water		Low Water		M.T.	C.T.	High Water		M.T.
			Mom.	Time.	Mom.	Time.			Mom.	Time.	
Mon.	15		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.
Tues.	16		1	34	1	54	2	54	2	34	3
Wed.	17		1	9	1	59	3	59	3	9	4
Thurs.	18		1	20	2	0	4	0	4	20	5
Fri.	19		1	31	2	11	5	11	5	31	6
Sat.	20		1	42	2	22	6	22	6	42	7
Sun.	21		1	53	2	33	7	33	7	53	8

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

[illegible]

OFFICE: KOWLOON:
Telephone No. K. 55.

Enquiries to the Chief Manager.
R. M. DYER, Esq., M.A. Foreign Dept.

TOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE IND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

G.S. SAINAM 583 Tons, and S.S. MANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANHATTAN Street, General de Sousa Street.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

MORRIS STRIKE TROUBLES IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, October 16. There is a recurrence of the strike troubles. The railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors. Three of the strikers were killed and 30 wounded, while four sailors were seriously injured. The strikers' Federation threatens to call a general strike if the Government enforces the decree for the resumption of rail traffic.

AMERICA AND ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(Washington) October 16. Mr. Lansing has declared that he is considering the question of the representation of the United States at the forthcoming Allied Conference at Paris.

URUGUAY AND THE ALLIES.

Montevideo, October 16. A Presidential decree announced that the rules of neutrality will not be applied against the Allies.

VON TIRPITZ WANTED.

London, October 16. The Pan Germans are conducting a campaign in favour of the return of Admiral von Tirpitz to the Admiralty.

WAR BOND SUCCESS.

London, October 16. Applications for National War Bonds have amounted in eleven days to £38,000,000.

SHIPS FROM CANADA.

London, October 16. Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for twenty-two steel vessels of a tonnage of 150,000 to be launched early in 1918.

SWEDISH POLITICS.

Stockholm, October 16. M. Eden is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberals and Social Democrats, with the Liberals having the casting vote. M. Branting will probably be included.

DYE WORKS FIRE.

Enquiry Held This Afternoon.

At the Police Court this afternoon an enquiry was held by Mr. J. B. Wood into the circumstances surrounding the fire which broke out at the Kwong Wing Tann Chan Dye Works at Kowloon City on the 7th inst.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared on behalf of the Tai San Insurance and Banking Co., the Sincere Insurance Co., and the Lun On Insurance Co. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the proprietors of the works.

Mr. Gedge said that the proprietors of the dye works had policies with the Tai San in \$5,000 and \$500 for furniture and fixtures; with the Sincere Co. in \$3,000 for the goods and \$500 for furniture and fixtures; and with the Lun On Insurance Company in the sum of \$4,000. The Sincere Co. has also issued a policy in the sum of \$5,000 on the building.

Asked by his Worship if there were any suggestion of arson, Mr. Gedge replied that he understood that the circumstances were very suspicious, but he had received no instructions regarding the matter.

His Worship:—This enquiry is being conducted in the interests of your clients?

Mr. Gedge:—Yes, but circumstances might arise which will alter our present view.

A Chinese, in the witness box, stated that he and his elder brother were the owners of the works. The works made a profit. On the night of the fire he was informed that the fire had broken out at the works. He was told this by a fellow about 12 midnight. The stock-in-trade belonging to them at the time of the fire was worth over \$15,000. He did not know the value of the buildings. The sum of \$15,000 did not include the furniture and fixtures. For the latter he paid out \$2,000 when he bought them new. At the time of the fire his firm was in debt to the extent of \$4,000, which would have been paid when the goods they had in stock were paid for.

Other evidence was called and the hearing was adjourned.

MISSING HONGKONG MAILS.

The Post Office has today received a telegram from the G.P.O. in London to the effect that the mails despatched from Hongkong and China via Siberia on July 19 and 27 and August 9 and 16 have not been received. These mails contained only correspondence especially marked by the Siberian route.

LIEBKNECHT AND THE WAR.

Letter Ascribes Guilt to Germany.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily News writes:—

"There has reached me a copy of an open letter by Carl Liebknecht circulated in Berlin last year which is believed to have played a great part in the trial which resulted in the Socialist leader incurring the sentence of penal servitude which he is now serving. The document, a pamphlet of four pages, bearing on its front a portrait of Liebknecht, is dated Berlin, May 3rd, 1916, and is addressed to 'Take Konigliche Kommando-targenicht, Berlin.'"

"While setting forth his author's view of the war as a struggle of the masses against the classes throughout the world, it also contains a damning indictment of the rulers of Germany for their initiation and conduct of the war."

"The military authorities not merely seized all the copies upon which they could lay their hands, but made it a criminal offence for any one to be found in possession of it. Following are extracts:—"

"The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkers, capitalists and militarism. It is the reckless representative of the world of political expansion, the strongest driver of competition in armaments and one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the cause for the present war."

"It plotted this war in conjunction with the Austrian Government and so is burdened with chief responsibility for the outbreak."

"It arranged this war while it was misleading the masses of people and even the Reichstag."

"It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most blameworthy means."

"It has carried on the war by methods which, even regarded from its former customary standpoint, are monstrous."

Stolen War Lottery Ticket.

Among the reports made to the Police yesterday was one by a man who says that the ticket in the Public room which was hanging in his room has been rifled, and in addition to some money, a ticket in the War Lottery, No. M0373, has been stolen.

THE BLIND IN CONFERENCE.

A Recent Government Report.

At the annual Conference of the National League of the Blind, at the Carlton Hotel, Bedford, Mr. R. D. Smith (Liverpool) presided.

The discussion was resumed of a resolution which stated that the Conference, whilst fully endorsing the recommendations obtained in the report presented to the Government by the Departmental Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, placed on record the view that the care of the blind should be entirely national.

A delegate expressed the view that the Committee's recommendations were totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the blind poor. If they were carried into law it would mean a tremendous strengthening of the system of charity in the treatment of the blind which the League had been established to oppose. Delegates from Sheffield and Wigan also opposed the resolution.

Mr. Levy (Manchester), who supported it, urged that the recommendations provided some alleviation of the present system. They provided for the better care of the juvenile blind, better educational facilities and improved industrial training, the finding of work, and an improved scale in the matter of the minimum wage. After much further discussion the resolution was carried by 35 votes to 19.

Mr. B. Purse (West London) moved a resolution, declaring that whilst rigidly preserving its identity, the League must agree to co-operate with any or all existing institutions and organizations that appeared to be desirous of securing improved social and economic conditions for the blind.

Mr. Duncan (Aberdeen) seconded the motion.

Mr. Walkyard (Oldham) proposed an amendment (seconded by Mr. Massey, Ashton-under-Lyne) that, having regard to the fact that the National League of the Blind was a trade union organized expressly for the protection of the blind, and remembering also the many hardships imposed upon the sightless community in the past by the present institutional system, it would be extremely unwise and a menace to the very existence of the League to associate itself with any charitable institution for the blind.

Upon a division (at the close of a long debate) the amendment was adopted by a small majority. The Conference resolved, on the initiative of the Executive Committee, to appoint a deputation of three members who, in conjunction with the two delegates already appointed to represent the League at the forthcoming Trade Unions Congress, will urge the Congress to instruct its Parliamentary Committee to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to introduce immediately legislation in the interests of the blind.

In the selection of the three delegates to be appointed the names were proposed of Mr. Karl Bernal (Bradford). Mr. Bernal said the deputation would have to face a responsible body of Britishers. "As most of you know," he added, "I, unfortunately, belong to a nation which is not respected by every body. ('Eyes' there, and laughter.) My principles are as sound as yours, but on this occasion I shall be very pleased, for the reason I have stated, to withdraw my name."

Mr. Bernal's name was withdrawn accordingly.

Resolutions were passed urging that the League should take steps to be directly represented in Parliament; the immediate necessity of placing the responsibility of making adequate provision for the blind upon one of the State departments; the provision of national and municipal workshops with the guarantee of a living wage, with pensions for the incapable and infirm blind, and the abolition of piece-work.

To-morrow's Fete.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the fete in the Public Gardens to-morrow night is to be reported on Friday, and that the \$1 enclosure tickets will then be available. All the \$5 tickets have been sold.

MOUNTED POLICE STONED.

A Chinese Lad Ordered the Birch.

A case in which a mounted patrol of the Police Reserve Force was followed by a gang of youths, hooded and pelted, was before Mr. Dyer at the Police Court this morning, when Trooper Sergeant Arnold charged a youth with assault.

Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (R.), appeared to prosecute, and stated that this case was not the first of its kind; it was a serious assault on the Mounted Police patrol. The defendant did not seem to have a very high intelligence, but that did not affect the duty of doing something to put a stop to this class of offence. In this case the police were followed for forty minutes last night by a crowd of youths who shouted and used missiles, with which they hit both ponies and troopers. Although the defendant was in the forefront of the crowd he was not the ringleader. There was no doubt that he threw stones. He (Mr. Jenkins) had come to the conclusion that it would be a great mistake to say that because defendant was merely a boy he should be told to run away, and allow this thing to recur, willy-nilly.

Trooper Sergeant Arnold stated that at 6.35 p.m. last night he was on mounted patrol with Trooper Smith, passing from Des Voeux Road into Jubilee Street. The footpath on both sides of the road was blocked with gamblers. He informed an Indian constable near the market, who cleared the footpath. When in Connaught Road Central, he saw the defendant with twenty or thirty other youths. They all followed the patrol and were shouting and hooting. Witness saw defendant go to a heap of stones and pick up one stone which he threw at the patrol, striking witness's pony on the off hind leg. Witness shouted to them in Chinese, but defendant threw another stone, which struck witness on the right knee. The defendant ran away on to a wharf, and could not be caught. Later defendant threw two more stones which struck the pony. He continued to shout and threw yet another stone, which struck witness on the wrist. The patrol continued on its way, passing the defendant's house at 10, Bonham Street, Hillier Street, Canton Street to the Prison by the Canton Wharf, and the crowd of boys was following all the way, with defendant at the head. When coming back by Canton Street they met a police patrol and a constable arrested the defendant.

P.O. (R.) Guimaraes, the constable who arrested the defendant, spoke to three boys, a large crowd of Chinese boys shouting. The defendant was one of the leaders and witness arrested him, on instructions from Sergeant Arnold.

Defendant, who said he was a schoolboy, stated that he was to school last night and was only standing at the spot when he was arrested. He did not shout or throw.

His Worship ordered the youth to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

THE NEWSPAPER CASE.

Chinese Printer to Pay \$150.

The case was concluded before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in which the printer of the *Chung-Ngai-San-Po*, the Chinese Daily Press, was charged with failing to register his paper, issuing his paper without it being registered, and failing to deposit the bond required.

Asked by his Worship how the master now stood, Mr. E. Davidson, who was appearing for the defence, said that the requirements of the regulations had now been complied with. Registration had been effected and the desired bond deposited.

In these circumstances, his Worship imposed fines of \$25 in respect of the first two charges, and a fine of \$50 in respect of the third charge. He also ordered the defendant to pay \$50 costs.

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE WAR.

Interesting Lecture at Shanghai.

At the inaugural and special meeting of the Quong Society which was held at the Masonic Hall a short lecture was given by Dr. Herbert Chastley on the subject of psychology and the present war.

He prefaced his remarks with some information as to the Society itself, and mentioned that it had been in existence for over two years. It was purely for the purpose of discussing subjects of general interest in connection with conduct, belief and psychology. It was not a religious sect, a philosophical lodge, or a highly intellectual and reserved circle. Meetings were held weekly on Friday evenings at Messrs. Laferriere & Wootton's offices in Union Building.

Dr. Chastley commenced by noticing the many exceptional problems of a mental nature which had been brought into prominence by the war. Probably the most striking and important of these was the German so-called "will-to-power."

The suggestibility of man in masses which has been well termed "mass suggestion" has been used to an unprecedented extent and in entirely novel ways in this world struggle. Much more is now known about the action of the mind and the way it can be stimulated, and also it is better realized how much effects can be neutralized, so that the interplay is very lively. A careful study of the daily communications with their well thought out confidence and skillful attempts at conversation of the opponents claims is a most interesting study and would be more so if we ourselves were not personally concerned. He then referred to the appearance of well defined race-consciousness, shared by all individuals of the race which is a psychological phenomenon that has become increasingly frequent in recent years, and has come to its highest form in this war. German writers have deliberately aimed at its cultivation in their nation and have assumed that it must find its expression in material growth at the expense of other nations. A few English writers, on the other hand such as Graham, while realizing that race-consciousness and war are both valuable factors in nation development, have voiced the Anglo-Saxon ideal of a maximum of harmonious working combined with a minimum of interference.

This led to the question of will power. From the time of Schopenhauer there has been much talk in German circles of "will" as such. While there can be doubt as to the immensely steady effect which confidence has and that the judicious use of suggestion and even hypnotism is at times permissible, it is perfectly obvious that those who obtain this faculty and use it as a means for unduly oppressing their neighbours will sow the seeds of their own destruction. Although it may be disputed how far hypnotism is a science, it is his military skill and the nature of his time, it seems quite clear that his influence is suggestive, manner, appearance and mental faculty enabled him to exercise a dominance over many other people who were by no means weak. So soon, however, as the ends sought were seen to be unobtainable, reaction occurred. Knowledge and firm counter-suggestion is the only cure for glamour.

Again in this war, as in most, the lecturer remarked, we see the minds of men transcending normal considerations. Deeds of valour are done almost every minute, and in many cases it would be very difficult to say why any particular action was performed. The motives in many cases spring from a mental state beyond reason, a state in which the man is almost a mere body cell. In the structure of the nation and in obeying the national will without any reference to his own. Here may, perhaps, be seen the rudiments of a new condition of this in which men will all be equally conscious of national or even universal life and so far as possible consider the interests of man at large to the exclusion of the individual when the interests of the two disagree.

WAR TEMPER OF AMERICA.

Cloud of Depression Swept Away.

New York, August 25.—The most sudden of all the vicissitudes of feeling about the prospects of the war, which have been so marked in this country since its entry into the conflict, has just been witnessed. Not so much the news of the German offensive on the High front as the news of what Washington was supposed to know and to think about the Russian situation produced yesterday a depression of spirits, in spite of the good news from France and Italy. One of the best informed of the correspondents at the capital stated yesterday afternoon that the Russian situation was causing anxiety there, and that Washington was guessing all sorts of things, including acceptance of the Pope's peace proposals.

To-day all this has with equal suddenness become a thing of the past. The Secretary of State is expressly quoted as saying that the Government has no fear whatever of a Russian collapse, but, on the contrary, feels that Russia is stronger than ever, as calm consideration of the facts had independently led to the conclusion that the menace to Riga and Petrograd has no such military significance as some at first gave to it.

Mr. Lansing's cheering words, though perhaps somewhat discounted, are accepted at nearly their face value. Moreover, the opportunity has been taken not only to announce a fresh loan of a hundred million dollars (\$20,000,000) to Russia for equipment purposes, but also to publish the text of a Note sent to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the determination of the United States to stand side by side with Russia in concentrating all its forces to the attainment of a triumphant conclusion of the war is once more stated in the most impressive language.

It is almost literally true that nothing is left to-day of the discouragement of yesterday. What, however, is far more significant than the story of this and preceding vicissitudes of feeling as to the prospect before us is the total absence of all vicissitude in the temper of the nation. The country had been so long on the verge of war without taking the final step that it might plausibly have been doubted whether, when we did go in, we were likely to maintain a firm front in the face of unforeseen developments. But every successive test has served to make more completely certain the actual baseness of any such doubt.

In a small way, yet unmistakably, the glory of yesterday and to-day has furnished another such test. In spite of the coincidence of the Pope's Note with the unexpected news from Russia there has been no sign that the conjunction gave a particle of opening for attempts to weaken the nation's purpose to see the thing through to the only endurable conclusion. The vote in the Senate yesterday on Mr. La Follette's proposals of extreme taxation was interesting on the political as well as on the economic side. They were defeated by a majority of about three to one and both the affirmative and the negative votes were about equally divided between the two parties.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Administration leader in the debate, laid stress on the fact that the agitation for unreasonably heavy taxation has been largely promoted by those who were opposed to the war and who desire to make it as unpopular as possible. This is undeniably true, but the vote which such proposals command is, of course, in the main supplied by men whose radical economic views incline them to such a tax policy. Whenever the anti-war people stand up to be counted on a clear issue they are counted again by a much heavier vote than three to one.

The "Court Cards."

The "Court Cards" will open at the Theatre Royal on November 10. They have been delayed on account of the strikes in Australia.

INDO-CHINA SHIPPING RUMOUR.

Working Arrangement with P. and O. Co. Denied.

It will be seen from our telegraphic columns that Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's Deferred stock has risen to \$25 in London. In consequence of rumours of a working arrangement with the P. and O. Company, (as a result, there has also been a strong demand for the shares on the Hongkong market. Yesterday they opened at \$100 and by the afternoon had advanced to \$105. This morning the opening quotation was \$110 and this afternoon there are buyers and sales at \$123.

On enquiry at the offices of the General Managers of the Indo-China Company this afternoon, we were informed that there was no truth in the rumour mentioned by Reuters.

THE WAR LOTTERY.

First Prize of \$24,000.

We are officially informed that the Drawing of War Bonds has reached the total of \$80,000, and that the prizes will be as follows:—

1st Prize	...	\$24,000
2nd Prize	...	8,000
3rd Prize	...	3,200
Four prizes of \$1,000 each	...	4,000
Eleven prizes of \$500 each	...	5,500
Thirty-three prizes of \$100 each	...	3,300

Distributed in prizes ... \$48,000
For the Red Cross ... 32,000
\$ 80,000

"JUSTICE" IN AUSTRIA.

Severe Military Sentences on Civilians.

How "justice" was administered by the Austrian military courts is described in a series of articles by the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*, in order to prove the necessity of a general amnesty.

The journal states that on September 1914 a young boy clerk wrote a letter to his uncle, enclosing a copy of the proclamation by the Emperor and General Rennkampf, which was dropped on the Austrian lines from a Russian aeroplane. The girl was sentenced to death.

Her uncle read the proclamation to a bank official, who gave three copies to friends of his. He and one of the officials were sentenced to death, and two friends of the official were sentenced to five and three years' penal servitude respectively.

A third friend who lent a copy to a colleague, who made two copies, was sentenced to death. Another man, who was present when the copies were made, received three years' penal servitude, and a man who made a copy was sentenced to death.

Copies of this proclamation came into the hands of a schoolboy, who took them to school, with the result that 20 schoolboys from 15 to 18 years of age were sentenced together to 24 years' penal servitude.

The sum total of the sentences pronounced was six capital sentences and 91 years' penal servitude.—Reuters.

"Our Day" Raffle.

The raffle for the motor car presented by the Portuguese community will be drawn on the Murray Parade-ground to-morrow afternoon. The Asiatic Petroleum Company has kindly offered to supply free to the winner the requirements of "Shell" motor spirit and motor oil for three months, from the 15th instant. The amount to be supplied free will be limited to an amount of motor spirit and motor oil of an amount of 100 gallons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British Trade.

According to the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British Possessions, the imports and exports totalled £1,552,553,377 in 1916, as compared with £1,335,823,979 in 1915, and £1,222,830,836 in 1914. The imports last year amounted to £948,506,492, made up as follows:—From foreign countries, £645,838,842; from British Possessions, £302,667,650, as compared with a total of £251,893,350 in 1915 and £200,709,444 in 1914. Exports aggregated £603,845,835 (of which £200,709,444 went to our Colonies), as against £483,920,629 the previous year and £226,195,523 in 1914. Imported grain and flour last year was valued at £133,253,132, an increase on the previous year of nearly £21,000,000, while meat represented £94,050,989, exceeding the 1915 figures by close on £8,000,000. It was explained that the accounts of goods imported include all articles of food, but do not include other goods which at the time of importation were the property of the Imperial Government or the Governments of the Allies, while the accounts of goods exported include goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Governments of the Allies, but do not include goods taken from British Government stores or depots, or goods bought by his Majesty's Government and shipped on Government vessels.

Coal Shortage in Japan.

Industrial workers in Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and other cities are anxious to restrict the increase in the factory cost attendant on the heavy advance in coal and will urge the Government to interfere with the dealings in the coal trade. Some time ago some of them tried to induce the Government to proclaim a ban on the export of coal in hope of thus being able to restrict the soaring tendency in prices, but the Government at first failed to comply with their request, having a different opinion of the cause for the abnormal increase in the price of coal. Since then the pressure brought to bear on industrial men, especially gas men, by the dearth of coal has been enhanced. Gas plants in many small towns have been compelled to shut down, having failed to tackle the difficulty. Some of them are now in liquidation, having disposed of equipment, says the Japan Advertiser. The Federation of the Kwansai Chambers of Commerce having studied the problem in compliance with the request of industrial men has now decided to present the case to the Government and request them to stop the consumption of home-produced coal at Government works, to stop the sale of Fushun coal abroad or restrict the export of coal. In explaining how the body has been induced to suggest this last alternative, the statement the body will present to the Government says that it is true that the coal produced at some districts in Japan is especially suitable for export and it is very hard on its producers to restrict its sale overseas, but it is necessary for Japan to increase the supply at home through the decrease of exports. If Fushun coal is to be called up for home consumption, as suggested by the body, it may be tried to fill up the gap created with the greater export of home-produced coal. Therefore, without the last measure adopted the former two will also lose their usefulness. The only thing to be noted in enforcing this ban on coal is, says the statement, that the supply of Japanese coal overseas is mostly utilised by the shipping of the Allied nations and their needs must be carefully considered. The use of the ban may be mitigated then, but something is better than nothing. The ban will, it is believed, be effective all the same. As another beneficial effect of the ban on coal the statement points out that much space may be saved if the carrying of coal is stopped, with the result that the freight market may be made to run in the normal groove again and help in the lowering of the cost of living. Since the above developments the ban has been put into operation.

Chinese Cotton.

Dated October 3, the weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. states:—We have nothing fresh to report since our last circular business being of a kind to month nature, though the decline in silver has stiffened prices to a certain extent, prices being nominally about 1/2s. 0.50 higher than last week. Both buyers and sellers are conspicuous by their absence pending developments in yarn circles. News from the flooded districts does not tend towards creating any confidence in any large demand for yarn from the interior, while it goes without saying that a good quantity of harvested and non-harvested cotton must have suffered from the unwelcome visitation. The situation on the whole cannot be said to be favourable, and while slight spurts in the cotton market may take place from time to time, the general tendency will doubtless be on the easy side, more especially when taking into consideration the absence of demand from Japan and a good crop just being harvested in this neighbourhood. Tones of the market steady.

Yokohama Specie Bank's Successful Term.

The 75th report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., for the half-year ended June 30, was issued from the head office, Yokohama, on September 10. It shows that the gross profits for the past half-year, including Yen 1,719,856.32 brought forward from last account, amount to Yen 39,332,616.08, from which the sum of Yen 34,385,858.27 has been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 4,946,757.81 for appropriation. The directors propose that Yen 800,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, which will absorb Yen 920,000. The balance, Yen 2,226,757.81, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

Coke in Queensland.

An industry which is likely to attain large proportions in Queensland was given an impetus, when a consignment of 80 tons of coke was shipped from the Cloncurry district, says a Brisbane paper. In a statement the Commissioner for Railways pointed out that up to the present time the whole of the mining coke supplies for North Queensland, which now amount to approximately 80,000 tons per annum, have been obtained outside the State, and this while we have in Queensland a coking coal which is equal to any in Australia. The Cloncurry district coke supplies, it is hoped, will be largely provided at North Ipswich, and if so a sum of approximately £75,000 per annum will be retained in Queensland. It is expected that this will be done, as several firms have entered into an agreement with one of the mining companies towards that end. The matter of shipping the coke from Brisbane to Townsville was one which presented several difficulties, and as a matter of fact, it was found that accommodation could not be provided by any of the shipping companies for a regular traffic to the north. As a result, the Government chartered a steamer to carry on the trade, and this boat will run regularly between Brisbane and Townsville with coke supplies for the mining centres, coal for the railway department and any other traffic which may be of use.

The Rubber Market.

London, August 29.—Messrs. Sanderson and Co., in their report, state that more resistance has been shown by holders, and the market for plantation has been firmer, whilst forward positions have kept very steady. Rubber has come in fairly freely, and a good business has been put through from day to day. It is expected, however, that arrivals during September will be very short, which naturally affects the forward position. Landings for week ending August 18 were 819 tons; deliveries, 863 tons; stock, 13,374 tons; against 7,823 tons in 1916. There has always been a feeling that, in Borneo, labour was by no means abundant. In Malaya the necessary number of coolies should be one 2/3 acre,

but it is also clear that many properties have only one coolie for three or more acres. A study of a number of Borneo companies surprises the *I. B. Journal* that labour is so abundant on most properties. There is at least one coolie for every 2.7 acres, and on many properties there is approximately one coolie for every 2 acres. Nearly the whole of the labour employed on rubber plantations is indentured. Chinese and Japanese are in great evidence, and appear to work fairly well together, even when mixed with other races. Estates which have been experimenting with local as a remedy for "Black Thread" or "Stripy Canker" report very well on the results.

Silver Prices.

A New York report of August 25 says:—In Civil War days and up to the demonetisation of silver in 1873, silver bullion was selling at \$1.2929 an ounce. The next high record was made in 1890 with a high fractionally above \$1.21. This was due to extension of silver legislation by the Sherman Law which provided for purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly at the market price, provided that the price did not exceed \$1.2929. To pay for the silver so purchased an issue of treasury notes redeemable in coin was authorised. American purchases, however, were unable to hold up the price of silver, which steadily declined. The climax was the closing of the Indian mint to free coinage and repeal of the silver purchase act, both in 1893. The price dropped in a few days from 82 to 62 cents. It fluctuated around the latter figure most of the following 20 years. Subsequently to the outbreak of the European War it went to a low of 44 cents. It is not likely that the United States Government is showing any profit on its silver hoard at present price of 83 cents, as it bought all the way down from \$1.21 to 82 cents, and the average is likely to be more than 90 cents. In coining subsidiary coin, however, there is still a profit on 90-cent silver equal to approximately 60 per cent on American coin and still more on English and French coin.

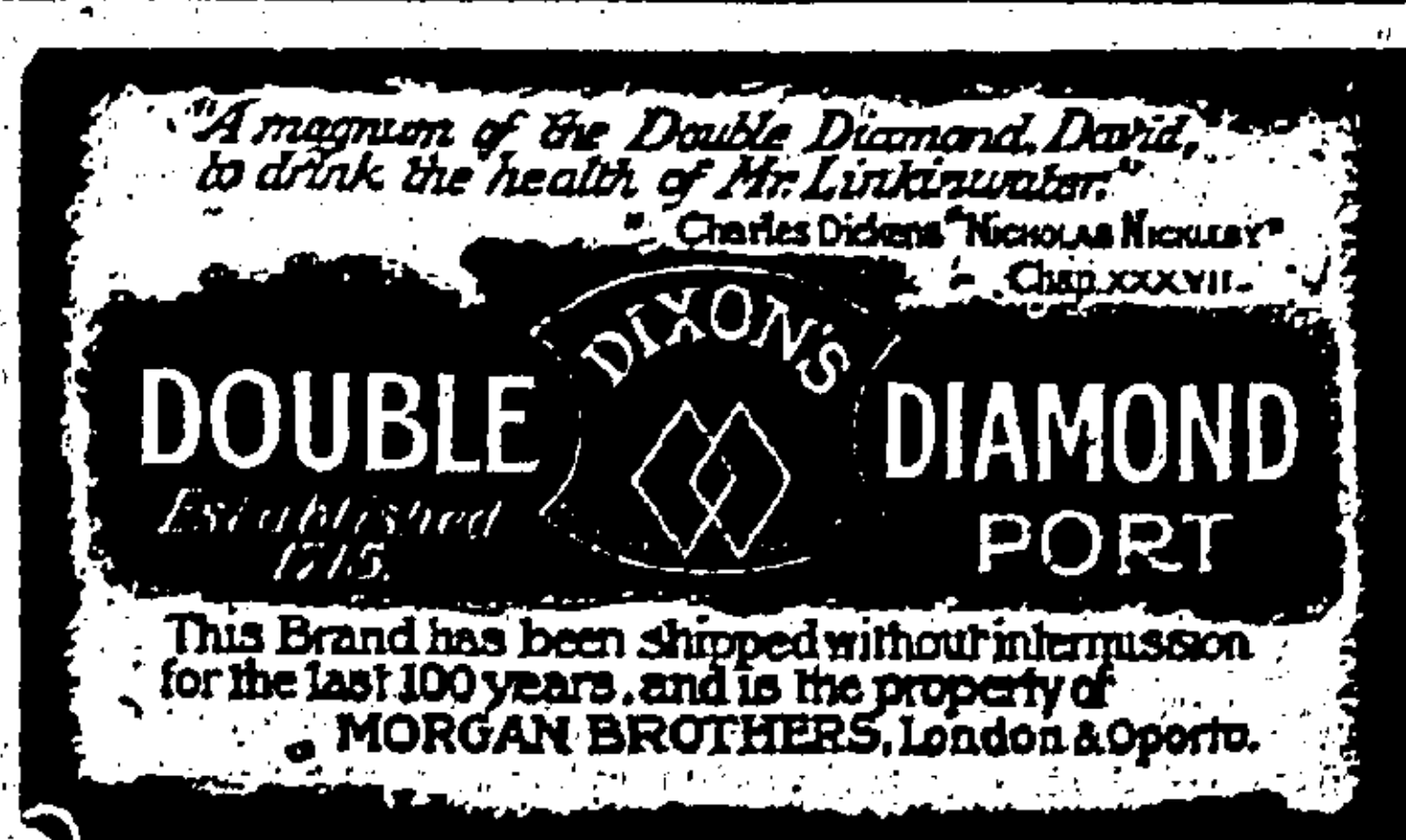
Japan's Steel Requirements. However successful may be the mission of Viscount Ishii in obtaining an allowance of United States steel for the industries of Japan, the fact remains that the country is seriously perturbed over the future supply of material for the numberless shipbuilding and other industries requiring steel that have sprung up in the country which will require large supplies if they are to be run at full capacity in the future. It is hoped, in any case, to obtain a small part of the total annual production of the United States, after provision has been made for the shipbuilding plants of that country this year and next. The plan for this year is to construct 1,500,000 tons, whereas the annual output of steel is 3,670,000 tons. The plan for next year is for 4,000,000 tons, of which it may be surmised that the construction programme will require, say, one-third of the steel produced. This brings the demand this year to 500,000 tons, and 1,370,000 tons next year. What Japan wants is to meet the needs of her programme.

grams of 600,000 tons for next year, which will require about 200,000 tons of steel. Whatever may be the needs of the Allies in ships, it is believed there that the amount needed can be easily spared. It has also been suggested that instead of attempting to import steel parts, which are only semi-refined goods, it might be better to import pig iron and produce the required material in Japan, in order to supply the deficit. Hitherto Japan has taken her pig iron from Great Britain, India and China, until the prohibition of export by Great Britain and India, and now has only China to rely on for her supply. But the present scope of the industry in China, will not meet the demand of Japan. It is reported that a move has been made to increase the pig iron output of China by 280,000 tons next year, but this project cannot be relied on. In 1918 the demand for steel materials in Japan will be something like 1,113,000 tons, of which 400,000 tons can be supplied by the steel foundries of Japan. Of the remaining 713,000 tons, one-half may be obtained from scrap iron and the other half has to be obtained from pig iron. Japan needs about 718,000 tons for the manufacture of steel and other uses, of which 300,000 tons are produced in Manchuria and Korea, and 40,000 tons may be imported from China. The net shortage, therefore, is 378,500 tons, which will no doubt be the minimum request Japan will make of the United States. It is said that the production of pig iron in the United States is 40,000,000 tons, which makes Japan's requirements less than 10 per cent. In considering the possibilities of steel manufacture, the case of scrap iron must not be overlooked. The consumption in the United States of scrap iron in the manufacture of steel is said to be 20,000,000 tons, which shows how much advantage that country has been deriving from this more or less waste iron. However, the large scale use of iron materials in that country allows that quantity of consumption and more. The yearly amount of materials that are placed in the category of scrap iron are large, so that they come up to an enormous amount, since they accumulate until iron prices soar to a great height. If, therefore, Japan can get the United States to cancel the ban on scrap iron, she can manage to meet her needs, supplementing that supply to her stock of pig iron. It is believed that the point at which the present negotiation will end, may be in the permission of shipping scrap iron through the lifting of the embargo on it.

Smuggling into Holland.

As an illustration of how things are smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled, across the Dutch frontier into Germany, the *Tyd* states that the baggage of an infantry detachment proceeding from Nymegen to Groesbeek proved, on examination by Customs officials, to contain chests filled with chocolate and soap to the value of about £200. The soldiers guilty were immediately arrested.

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BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	\$670
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$320
North Chinas	b. t. 110
Unions	n. \$800
Yangtszes	b. ex 75 \$20
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$131
H. K. Fires	b. \$310
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$73
Steamboats	sa. \$17.50
Indos (Def.)	b. \$120
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$325
Shells	n. 107 1/2
Ferries	n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars	s. \$85
Malabons	s. \$29

MINING.

Kailans	n. 40/-
Langkats	b. t. 14
Raub	s. \$2.50
Tronohs	n. 28/-
Urals	n. 30/-
Oriental Cons.	n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	b. \$86
Kowloon Docks	b. \$120
Shai Docks	n. t. 72

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b. \$89
H. K. Hotels	b. \$90
Land Invest.	n. \$88
H. K. Invest.	b. \$5.75
K'loon Lands	n. \$30
Shai Lands	s. t. 74
West Points	n. \$85
Reclamations	n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b. t. 160
Kung Yiks	b. & sa. t. 104
Shai Cottons	b. t. 114
Yangtszepos	b. t. 534
Oriental	b. t. 344

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. \$64
China Light & P.	\$1.10
Providents	s. \$74
Dairy Farms	b. x. d. \$23
Green Islands	b. \$7.55
H. K. Electric	b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$149
Ropes	b. \$30
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$6.20
Trams, Peak, new	cts. 90
Laundries	b. \$3
U. Waterboats	n. \$13
Watsons	b. \$5.00
Wm. Powells	s. \$6.50
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/8
30 d/s.	2/8 1/2
60 d/s.	2/8 1/2
4 m/s.	2/8 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	113 1/2
T/T Japan	113 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	63 1/2
co & New York	
T/T Java	149
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	368
Demand, Paris	369 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C.	2/9 1/2
4 m/s. D/P.	2/9 1/2
6 m/s. L/C.	2/9 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/9 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	64 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	384
6 m/s. France	389
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	63 1/2
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	127
Demand, Singapore	113 1/2
On Haiphong	4 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	4 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	5 1/4
Sovereign	7 1/4 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 1 1/2% dia.
Japanese	10 " 1 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	1 1/2% prem.
Hongkong 10 "	1 1/2%

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中
Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 A.M. to 10 P.M.	10 MIN.

EIGHT CARS at 10 Week Days.

SUNDAY: 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. 10 MIN.

SPECIAL CASES: By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.

SUNDAY: 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. 10 MIN.

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SUNDAY: 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. 10 MIN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%.

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

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Hong Kong